

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1908.

四拜禮

號三月二十英港

\$10 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000
Sterling £5,000,000 at 2/- = \$10,000,000
Silver \$14,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
E. Shalloo, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
R. Shaw, Esq.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
W. Haines, Esq.
C. R. Leemann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [24]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED,
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 1/2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [26]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,750,000 (£479,407).
(about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection, Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 1/2 " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [27]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWOHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:
For 12 months 5 1/2 per cent.
" 6 " 5 " "
" 3 " 4 1/2 " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [23]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed at 1 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Deutsche Bank.
S. Bleichroeder.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt.

Jacob S. H. Stern.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [29]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central,

NEXT DOOR TO

CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

The Proprietors of the above High Class Tailoring, Hosiery, etc., Establishment, beg to notify the Public and their Numerous Customers that a Clearance Sale of their new and varied stock is now being held.

Prices have been considerably marked down for CASH.

Stocks consist of Morley's Hosiery, the Celebrated "W. B." Corsets, and the well known Boots and Shoes by the Royal Shoe Co.

In addition to the above there are many Side Lines marked at most moderate prices, which cannot fail to be of interest, and an inspection is earnestly invited.

All our goods are sold at COST PRICE.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [33]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandolins and Guitar at pupils' residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
R. J. LOPES,
Of the Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SOMALI Capt. A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	7 A.M. 4th Dec.	{ Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NILE Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	About 4th Dec.	{ Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	10th Dec.	{ Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DEVANHA Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R.	12th Dec.	{ See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOWNE'S

WHITE KID,
\$1.50 and \$2.50 pair.



GLOVES.

GREY SUEDE,
\$2.50 pair.

DOGSKIN

BUCKSKIN.

GAZELLE

CHAMOIS.

DUSTLESS DOESKIN GLOVES,

\$2.00 per pair.

A NEW STOCK OF

SILK, LACE, & KNITTED TIES.

DRESS SHIRTS & COLLARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHAMPAGNES.



LOUIS RENAU,
PAUL DOMMIER & CO.,
DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
IRROY & CO.,
LANSON PERE ET FILS,
POL ROGER,
GIESLER & CO.,
BOLLINGER & CO.,
POMMEY & GRENO.

Telephone
No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [40]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN," 2,360 Tons, "KINSHAN," 1,991 Tons.
"HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI," 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN," 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$1.
Do do do do Monday do \$4.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 6th December.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

Hongkong, 31st June, 1907. A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [5]

SPECIAL COLD SUPPER

will be served at

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

after the performance at the CITY HALL of

"A COUNTRY GIRL,"

DECEMBER 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

For further particulars, apply

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908. [70]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor. N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor."

[90]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"BURELOW" Capt. H. Formes	FRIDAY, 3 P.M., 4th December
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GORDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 16th December
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	7th Dec., 7 P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Gaillonnet	8th Dec., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOMKIN	Charbonnel	21st Dec., 7 P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	DUMERA	Boyer	22nd Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 to £27.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA	First half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Feb.	SHANGHAI	First half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands, India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Telephone No. 4466

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lobbers, Soots, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOWANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 5 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shameen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton, or to their Agents.

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GATE, the PEAK, near the T. & T. TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources. My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minutiae is a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

Intimations.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

THE following ARTICLES remain unclaimed:—
LACE HEAD WRAP.
CREAM NET SCARF.
3 WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
1 CASHMERE SCARF.
1 CHIFFON SCARF.
1 FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS.

D. WOOD,

Hon. Sec.,

St. Andrew's Society,

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [1040]

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates.

CRUZ, BASTO & CO.

Hon. K. 20, 11th November, 1908. [978]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,

84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Vint and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.

ORDERS, punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. [755]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

3.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS, as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS, as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS, as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY AND MONDAY,

the 5th and 7th December, 1908, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Voux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

OLD JAPANESE "DAIMYO" CLOCKS, IVORY NETSUKES, INKASA, BUDHAS, OLD LACQUERED INROS, OLD CLOISONNE and SATSUMA VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, CARVED CHERRYWOOD DRESSING TABLES, DESKS, SQUARE and ROUND TABLES, CHAIRS, FLOWER STANDS, CARVED BRASS and BRONZE VASES, FLOWER POTS, IMARI, ARITA and MAKUDZU VASES, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS and PANELS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1908. [1039]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

the 21st and 22nd December, 1908, at 10 A.M., at H.M. Naval Establishment, SUNDY OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:—
OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—Iron Blocks, Moser, Lamps and Lanterns, Tools, Old Iron and Metal, Electric Cables, Old Boiler, Steam Hammer, Coal Sacks, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Carpets, Matting, Old Boots, Furniture, &c.

OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electric-plated Articles), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Oak Staves, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [1056]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [1490]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Spacious

Verandah, and Bath-Room, attached and use of Servants' Quarters, on CONDUIT ROAD LEVEL. Magnificent view of the Harbour and Mainland.

Apply—

SEPOL,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908. [1019]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE,

Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [1491]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG Y. ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE,

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA, YAN, BLDE

BUILDING, and No. 167, DES VOUX

ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON LANE

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,

1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [166]

Intimations.

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers, at lowest

prices, 12 bore Double Breakdowners

Intimations

DR. W. R. LAMB,
AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN

11024

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Sold by all Chevrolet

Montreal, 14 September, 1965. (10)

2. Your Excellency's remarks, as published in the papers, are, as I have already pointed out in my letter of 29th September, calculated to undo the work which I have done in promoting confidence in the Full Court in spite of its admittedly unsatisfactory constitution. Very shortly the Full Court will have to deliver important judgments in a case on appeal from my decision at *missi gruiis*, which has been argued before it at great length. It may be that I shall differ from the Polish judges; it may be that I shall maintain my former opinion; but as to both of these questions the matter is still under consideration. But should these things happen, the suggestion engendered in the popular mind by the report of Your

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1948

RECEIVED

in every package by order of His Majesty's High
Commissary, as without which it is a large

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

RECEIVED THE COMMISSIONER OF LANDS, 1901

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S GOLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION,
\$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A.S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1908.

THE TIE BETWEEN HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The tie between His Excellency the Governor and the Chief Justice over the question of a third judge for the Supreme Court has not yet been bridged over and from the correspondence which has passed between the administrative and judicial heads of the Colony it would not be at all improbable if the trifling difference of opinion would develop into an open rupture. It is all due to the fact that the Chief Justice considers himself an ill-used person, because he has to work like a galley slave writing judgments that make the Scriptural look like a pamphlet and Shakespeare's works like a student's scribbles. The correspondence which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council today shows the Chief Justice in a curiously petulant mood, crying for the moon and disappointed because he is only offered a half share in the luminary. First, he begins by placing a wrong interpretation on the Governor's statement made in the Council on the subject of a third judge for the Appeal Court, and when His Excellency points out the error, he squeezes through the back door by saying that even the corrected version is open to objection and "entirely at variance with the traditions of the Bench." The Chief Justice then complains that His Excellency, like Sir Matthew Nathan, found the general opinion to be that except for purposes of the Appeal Court a third judge is not immediately required. What says the Chief Justice to that? He knows "no one familiar with the working of the Court who is of that opinion." Well, we shall not ask from whom the Chief Justice obtained confirmation of his views, but we fancy that if a plebiscite were taken it would be found that the majority of people, lawyers and litigants alike, were on the side of the Governor. But the last sentence in the Chief Justice's first letter is the most illuminating of all. "I was in hopes that the Government would show some slight consideration to myself." All the letters contain the same sentiment of lack of consideration. When His Excellency wrote to say that he regretted to note that the Chief Justice still remained under the erroneous im-

pression "which I have so frequently, and with such apparent ill-success, endeavoured to remove, that the Government is disposed to show no consideration towards myself," the Chief Justice plaintively replied that "I can only say that 31 years' experience does not bear out your Excellency's courteous intentions." The tone of strained politeness is most affecting and a little more of it would be sufficient to melt the heart of a gardener's wheelbarrow. Again the Chief Justice points out that the effect of the Governor's statement can only be "that the opinion of the Government is that I want a third judge appointed to save myself work." That is another instance of want of consideration. Then the Governor forwarded the suggestion to the Colonial Office that an Appeal Court could be formed with the assistance of the judge at Shanghai. What the Chief Justice grumbles at in this connection is that His Excellency never invited his opinion on the subject. If His Excellency had done so the Chief Justice would have pointed out the difficulties in the way of making the scheme effective, and should the suggestion be adopted by the Secretary of State who seems to pay more attention to the Governor's views than to those of the Chief Justice, "it can only work by most seriously hampering the other business of the Court." Once more in the same letter, His Honour winds up by saying: "Your Excellency will I think agree with me that I have some cause for the view I have so frequently expressed that little consideration is paid to the Chief Justice's opinion in matters relating to the administration of justice." By this time the Governor is becoming somewhat irritated at the continual repetition of "want of consideration" and on 6th October, he wrote: "I have replied at some length to the concrete instances brought forward by Your Honour in support of your view that 'little consideration is paid to the opinion of the Chief Justice in matters affecting the administration of justice,' but I fear that it is beyond my power to remove what appears to have become an *idée fixe* in your mind." In attempting to appease the Chief Justice, the Governor proposed to send to the press a true and faithful copy of what he actually did say in the Legislative Council on the subject of the Appeal Court, but His Honour previously replied that he feared the publication of His Excellency's remarks "would do more harm than good." There the matter rests. The joke is that Sir Matthew Nathan was as inexorable as Sir Frederick Lugard is to-day. When the Chief Justice pointed out "for three years" that he had to do the work of two judges, Sir Matthew Nathan, without even consulting the Chief Justice "practically informed the Secretary of State that this was not a fact." In one letter His Honour stated that he was then engaged in preparing a judgment on an important appeal; "it took many days to argue in the Full Court; the writing of the judgment will probably take to full mornings' work, of at least four hours a day, and though I am now half way through I have not the remotest idea what the ultimate judgment will be. It is not impossible that this judgment may prevent the case going to the Privy Council." Would it not be possible for His Honour to curtail the length of his judgments, and follow the example of the House of Lords' bench, which seldom oversteps the space of a *Times* column? But when a judgment becomes a sort of serial story somebody must suffer. One further remark the Chief Justice admits that "the constitution of the Appeal Court is extraordinary in a Colony as Hongkong." Would the Chief Justice kindly inform the taxpayers of Hongkong where that wealth is to be found in Hongkong? It is absolutely certain that the Government would give much to lay even a little finger on the scale, if only for purposes of taxation.

ARE BRITISH SEAFARERS HEROES?

What is a hero? would make a capital text for some of the leading tub-thumpers at the numerous mutual admiration societies in Hongkong. The theme is rich in variety and replete with fascinating side-issues to charm the unlettered and awaken enthusiasm in the hearts of our amateur parliamentarians. To begin with, it should not be very difficult to prove conclusively that each and every one of us resident in Hongkong is a hero in his own cheapjack fashion, if only because some of us have to submit to oppressive rules and regulations in order that we may make both ends meet. Is it not heroic also to stand forth and catalogue the anomalies of Crown Colony rule, knowing that all the vituperative terms which have been culled from the latest work on synonyms barely tickle the ear of the administrative body? There is also the arduous hero who repeats the wonderful and amazing tale of his prowess and adventures until like the veteran of Agincourt he actually believes them himself. But these are not the sort of heroes we would deal with now. They are all very fine in their way and add spice to the monotony of existence, but they are not the real, genuine article—in fact they are the fly-blown essence of ineptitude and only exist because there is a corner in the world for all sorts and conditions of people.

cranks and maniacs alike. The subject of heroes crops up in connection with the recently established Carnegie Hero Fund which is designed to compensate the relatives of those who have perished through their noble efforts to save the lives of their fellow-men. Mr. Carnegie has ever attempted to pose as an altruist, and has expressed the intention over and over again that he will get rid of the major proportion of his magnificent fortune before he finally "crawls off this terrestrial globe." He has flooded the United Kingdom with libraries, which are mainly utilized by love-lorn maidens, who seek consolation for their heart troubles in the works of Annis Swan and Marie Corelli, and world-wick youths who gratify their degenerate appetites on the pessimistic fare supplied by Schopenhauer. Half the churches in the Kingdom are provided with home-made organs whose only redeeming feature is that they drown the voices of the choir. Then there is a Valhalla, or whatever it is called, in New York where the glorious dead have statues reared to their memory, the only difficulty being to decide who is entitled to a niche and who should be flung out as a spurious imitation of the really great. Now the United Kingdom is to be favoured with a Hero Fund, and the old country cannot produce a batch of heroes in twelve months sufficient to swallow up all the money that Mr. Carnegie is prepared to devote towards this object, then Socialism has done its worst. Mr. Carnegie, however, is not what might be described as generous to a fault. He has hedged in his Hero Fund with certain restrictions, like the Bailie who presented a halfpenny to a boy with the injunction that the money should not all be spent in one shop. Mr. Carnegie is a lover of the land, having acquired his riches from the bowels of the earth, and he is determined that his heroes shall belong to the landgrabbers, who are content to slave and die in the service of our earthly superiors. So far as it goes the idea of the Fund is not to be criticised, because these helots are worthy of recognition, but when it comes to ostracising the men of the sea, who have made Britain what she is to-day, there is certainly something radically wrong. Apparently, Mr. Carnegie and those who surround him do not believe that there is such a thing as heroism at sea, or if there is it is a washed-out, delapidated, ready-made kind of heroism which does not count, and is not worth considering, because the men who go down to the sea in ships are heroes in any case and if they do happen to forget the respect due to their own crucible and save a shipload of passengers by sheer, dogged courage, well it is only part of their duty which they are in no way exceeding. To face death hourly and daily, to be prepared for every emergency, to die in the depths of the hold like rats in a trap, or to be flung from the yards into a boiling sea, when it is impossible to effect a rescue, to be recalcitrant beyond hope of recovery in order that the stateless passengers may contentedly enjoy themselves unaware of the tragedies occurring under their feet, these are things which the sailorman, be he captain, officer, engineer, deckhand or stoker, is expected to undertake for a price which would turn a railway navy into a homicidal maniac. In 30 many words Mr. Carnegie has said that he has no use for seafarers so far as his Hero Fund is concerned. What is a sailor, anyway, but a licensed reprobate with a wife in every port and an abnormal appetite for the indecorous. True, there are sailors who rise above the sordid and mean, who live for higher things, like Mr. Frank Bullen, but then such gentlemen make a competency in a fortuitous by exploiting their disapproval and disgust at the habits of the old seadogs who taught them their business, and caricaturing those shipmates with whom they had the misfortune of being associated. And why, it will be asked, are British seafarers excluded from whatever benefits may be derived from the Hero Fund? Simply because Mr. Carnegie feels that "it is not possible to thoroughly investigate a case of bravery performed by a British seafarer when it occurs outside the British Islands or the waters thereof." Which is to say that the testimony of a ship's crew in favour of a gallant officer or seaman is not worth a penny-piece. Strange, it is not, that the Royal Humane Society, of which the Prince of Wales is President, manages to satisfy itself as to the truth of the narratives placed before the members when a case of life-saving is submitted? We had always been under the impression that the man wearing the blue ribbon of the Society's medal was a hero, or at least had the germs of heroism in his bones. Indeed, there are foolish legends who attributed to the wearer of the Society's medal qualities similar to those which are supposed to belong to the veteran who has been decorated with the V.C. But Mr. Carnegie holds otherwise; he says, in effect, "What proof have you that there is such a thing as a sailor-hero? And triumphantly he answers his own question by saying—"Now, I have given you a poser, because like Mrs. Harris there ain't no rich person." The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have protested against the invidious distinction made in the case of seafarers; the secretary has argued

their claims to recognition by the trustees of the Hero Fund, but without avail; he has even gone the length of almost beseeching Mr. Carnegie to remember the friend of everybody, Jack the sailorman. Here is the temperate way in which the secretary, Mr. T. W. Moore, submitted the case for the officers and men of the mercantile marine: "If the administrators of the Carnegie Hero Fund were not satisfied that they had complete and correct information of an act of bravery at sea, then it could not reasonably be expected that they should devote any part of the Fund towards it. The resources of the Fund are quite ample enough to admit of seafarers being included. If only in the interests of humanity, we would submit that they merit the greatest encouragement in saving life at sea. They themselves frequently risk personal hardships and danger, and thus are able to appreciate in what serious jeopardy they must place themselves when attempting to rescue others. I may mention that not long ago, two different cases arose where members of the Guild lost their lives on the high seas in attempting to save others, and their widows were left in very straitened circumstances. According to your present proposals such cases could not be considered in connection with the administration of the splendid fund which you have initiated, and we submit that it would be sorely felt by widows and orphans left behind." Mr. Carnegie querulously replied that "he agreed with the trustees that they had quite enough to do organizing the Hero Fund at home. What they might do in later years would be known later." They felt they had undertaken a difficult task. And there the matter ends. No tatterdemalion, happy-go-lucky, down at the heels seafarers for Mr. Carnegie; not even a nod to those who work among the iron and steel which helped him to make his pile. Fortunately the British sailor is not a man to harbour resentment; he has been for much accustomed to endure the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune to trouble about the views of Mr. Carnegie; all his life has been a series of buffeting and bruises and the fact that Mr. Carnegie does not know the meaning of "those in peril on the sea" will not affect his digestion. But, all the same, Mr. Carnegie's attitude towards the British seafarer in so far as the Hero Fund is concerned cannot be deemed excusable.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 4th November was delivered in London on the 2nd inst.

REUTERS' telegrams, Canton Day by Day, and other items of local news appear on page 7.

THE death is announced at Tientsin of Jay Pollock McCoy, registered at the American Consulate at Tientsin, who died of pneumonia at Peking on November 14th. He was President of the United States Asiatic Trading Co. with headquarters at Indianapolis.

WITHIN the next few days an exhibition of original oil paintings from the Salon de Paris will be held in Hongkong. There will be over 200 exhibits from French masters. Admission to the exhibition will be by tickets, the proceeds of which will be devoted to local charity.

THERE will be a Cricket Match between the Cricket Club and Lusitano Recreation Club on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2.00 p.m. sharp, at the former Club ground. The following will represent L.R.C.—A. Ribeiro, F. X. Brito, A. G. Brito, C. Lopes, J. C. V. Ribeiro, I. Corveit, P. da Rosa, L. C. Cordeiro, F. H. Hyndman, P. A. Yvanovich, and C. A. Rodrigues.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. H. W. May, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. H. W. Rees Davies (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badesley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

ABSENT.

H.E. Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., TYPHOON SIGNALS. Before proceeding with the business, His Excellency desired, for the information of the public, to draw special attention to typhoon signals. He had discussed with the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in South China the chief points which would tend to mitigate the loss of life and destruction to property owing to atmospheric disturbances. What was required was a station somewhere in the south-east. He had also discussed the matter with the Manila authorities including Santo Domingo and emphasized the need of a frequent exchange of telegrams in order to lessen the chances of destruction to life and property consequent upon a sudden visit of the hurricane.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of the Governor, laid on the table the following paper:—1. Objection to the site selected for the erection of a public latrine in the Wong-ai-chung Village.

2. Correspondence regarding the constitution of the Appeal Court.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 18).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes No. 61 and 62. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

LATRINE FOR WONG-NEI-CHUNG VILLAGE.

The Colonial Secretary moved:—Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under section 167 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1913 for the erection of a public latrine in the Wong-ai-chung village immediately to the south of it and near house No. 113; And Whereas such application, been approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a public latrine upon such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the *Gazette*, certain inhabitants of the above village have objected to such erection; And Whereas the objections so made have been considered by this Council;

It is hereby resolved by this Council that the above mentioned site and the erection thereon of a public latrine be approved.

The Director of Public Works seconded. Carried unanimously.

SANITARY BYE-LAWS.

The following bye-laws under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, with the exception of (a), (b), and (c) were unanimously approved by the Council:—(a) Bake-houses. (b) Cattle-sheds, Pig-sties, etc. (c) Cemeteries. (d) Dairy. (e) Depots for Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats. (f) Disinfection of Infected Premises. (g) Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation. (h) Importation and Inspection of Animals. (i) Latrines. (j) Laundry. (k) Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious or Infectious Disease. (l) Prevention of the breeding of Mosquitoes. (m) Removal of Ceiling and Stair Linings. (n) Removal of Patients.

YAU-MAT BUILDING COLLAPSE.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, pursuant to notice, asked the following question:—"Will the Honourable the Attorney-General state whether he has any objection to give the reasons which governed him in not filing an indictment for manslaughter at the last sessions in the Portland Street building collapse case?"

The Attorney-General:—The matter is one of public interest and I am very glad of the opportunity of giving the reasons which governed me in the matter. They are as follows:—After the Coroner's inquiry the Prosecution obtained important expert evidence as to the construction of the buildings. This evidence did not establish such a degree of negligence as could justify a prosecution for manslaughter and in the opinion of the Attorney-General no jury could possibly have convicted having regard to it. The evidence also clearly demonstrated that the main supervision of the work was not controlled by Mr. Bird and as a fact the Building Contract specifically defined the Architects to be "Clement Palmer and Arthur Turner" and did not include the name of Mr. Bird. This point, however, was not material having regard to the absence of proof of negligence previously alluded to. In the Shaukiwan case the evidence taken before the Coroner on the other hand clearly established grave negligence against the Contractor.

NEW TERRITORIES SMALL DEBT COURT.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to empower a Magistrate to hold a Small Debt Court in the New Territories and to regulate the proceedings in relation thereto.

The Bill proposes to establish a Small Debt Court in the New Territories and to give a Magistrate jurisdiction to hear and determine cases where the claim does not exceed two hundred dollars and the defendant is resident there. The Bill provides the necessary machinery and empowers the Magistrate to refer cases which he deems of sufficient importance to be dealt with by the Supreme Court and it also vests a power in the Magistrate to review a judgment given by him within one month of the date of such judgment.

MAGISTRATES' ORDINANCE.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates' Ordinance 1890, and to effect certain other amendments in the Criminal Law, was read a first time.

The "objects and reasons" of the Bill are fully set out in the Attorney-General's statement attached to the Bill. It reads:—This Bill proposes to effect certain amendments in the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 and in the Criminal Law of the Colony:

Section 3. This amendment empowers a Magistrate to order imprisonment in default of finding security for good behaviour. The power already exists in section 50 of the same Ordinance in the case of a person falling to enter into a recognizance with sureties to keep the peace.

Section 4. This section extends the power of imposing whipping in the case of a youth under sixteen.

The object is to substitute whipping in cases other than those already authorised and so avoid imposing imprisonment where the age of the youth renders it undesirable.

Section 5. Having regard to section 80 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 which empowers a Magistrate to impose in indictable cases it has been suggested that the phraseology of the Stocks Punishment Limitation Ordinance 1887 is ambiguous. This amendment proposes the question beyond doubt and as a consequence section 11 of the Bill repeals the last named Ordinance.

Section 6. This section provides safeguards in the interests of a person ordered to pay compensation by a Magistrate for malicious pro-

secution or false testimony and it makes also provision for enforcing the order.

Section 7. Sub-section (1) follows the Straits Ordinance recently passed with the inclusion of words adapted to local conditions.

Sub-section (2) restricts money trades carried on by the lessees of Crown lands. It has been found that such a nuisance in certain places is unchecked, and the power of forfeiture contained in the Crown leases is deemed insufficient to stop it.

Section 8. The term "street" in the Gambling Ordinance 1891 is extended to as to include a wharf, pier, park, recreation ground or other open space.

Section 9. Chinese District Watchmen are not in the view of the Magistrate Court "public servants" within the meaning of the Misdemeanours Punishment Ordinance 1893 and consequently not amenable to liability under that Ordinance. The clause places them within such category.

Section 10. This affords "Forest Officers" similar protection to that granted to police constables.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1908, was passed on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

It was considered by the Board of Trade that The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1908 does not safeguard the rights of creditors or of shareholders in the company. Provision is therefore made that if the company or any member or creditor feels aggrieved by the name of the company having been struck off the Register, the company, member, or creditor may apply to the Court and the Court, if it be satisfied that it is just so to do, may order the name of the company to be restored to the Register.

It is based upon the precedent in section 29 of The Life Insurance Companies Ordinance 1907 but is extended to include creditors as well as members of the company.

INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved, and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1897 and to remove an ambiguity in the construction of the same.

BILL READ A FIRST TIME.

The reason for amending the Interpretation Ordinance is consequent upon the defect which was discovered in Ordinance No. 3 of 1895 in a recent case, which was before the Supreme Court in April 1903, brought for "Criminal Conversation" and it was then discovered that by the effect of Ordinance No. 3 of 1895, the action for criminal conversation had unintentionally been repealed and did not exist in this Colony. Furthermore this Ordinance No. 3 of 1895 enacted that since Ordinance No. 3 of 1865 this form of action was non-existent in the Colony.

COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

The following Bill was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary:—A Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend The Companies Ordinance 1865.

This Ordinance extends to creditors of a company the same rights as the Company or its members possess in the case of a defunct Company being struck off the Register.

PEAK TRAMWAYS.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance for Authorising the Construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong was not proceeded with.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 17th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:—

BLAKE PIER SHELTER.

A sum of five thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Blake Pier Shelter.

STATIONERY.

A sum of one thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, stationery.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

A sum of eighty-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty cents in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, for the following items:—
Indian Police Remittances \$ 750.00
Cancer Research Fund 31.60
Tropical Diseases Research Fund 118.65
Department of Chinese in London 35.60
University 237.30
Imperial Institute 28,520.45
Redemption of Subsidiary Coin 586,547.60
Total \$86,547.60

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of one thousand four hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Miscellaneous Services.

TREE PLANTING.

A sum of nine hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Botanical and Forestry Department, Other Charges, for the following items:—
Forestry in New Territories \$400
Tree planting 500
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RELIGIOUS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A sum of two hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Other Charges, Religious Public School, Anglo-Chinese Side, language bonus.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE.

A sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Department, A.—Police, Personal, Emoluments, Captain Superintendent, house allowance.

TYPHOON DAMAGES.

A sum of sixty-one thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Miscellaneous typhoon and rainstorm damages. This was all the business.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

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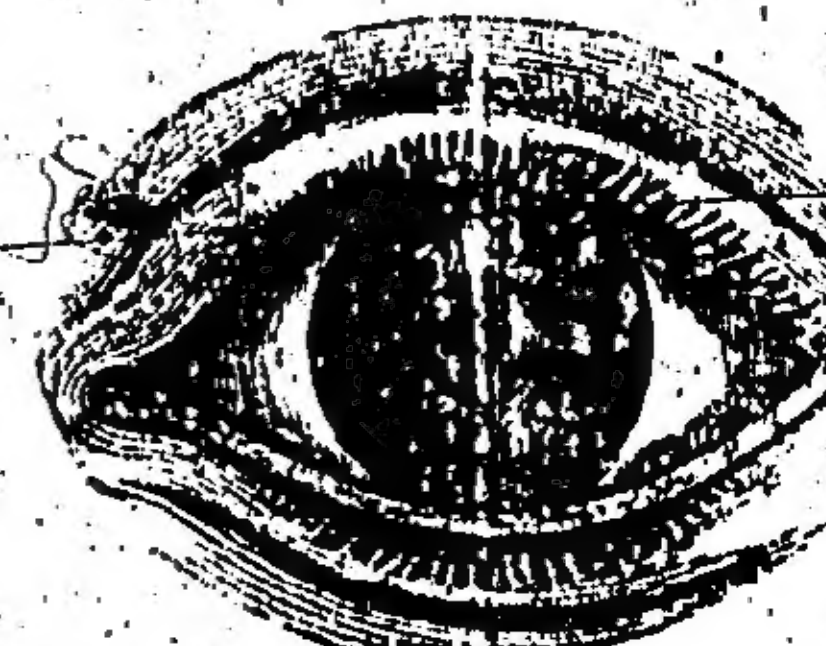
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